

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## BUTTRESSING THE BIG BANKS

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, as the debate begins on H.R. 6, the Financial Institutions Safety and Consumer Choice Act of 1991 this week, I commend to my colleagues the following editorial entitled "Buttressing the Big Banks" that was recently featured in the Washington Post.

The editorial highlights the catastrophic consequences that have occurred because banks chasing higher yields engaged in risky practices such as lending billions of dollars to corporate takeover artists or hostile takeovers—nearly 1,000 banks went belly up and hundreds of others on the brink of failure.

I, along with Congressmen OBEY and PENNY, have proposed an amendment to the banking bill to prohibit any insured depository institution and any affiliate of any insured depository institution from engaging in risky highly leveraged financing transactions [HLFT] that extend to leveraged buyouts or hostile takeovers. We believe that the amendment is necessary to ensure the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions and to limit unjustifiable exposure to Federal deposit insurance funds.

Let me point out that not all leveraged transactions are bad. Some are particularly important to small- and medium-sized businesses that need capital for which to grow. That is why we have exempted from the HLFT definition loans to any obligor in which the total financing package, including all obligations held by all participants, does not exceed \$20 million at the time of origination. But, it has been clear to me that highly leveraged financing for hostile takeovers and other megamergers is not only unhealthy for our economy, but it also threatens the long-term viability of the deposit insurance fund system. We can no longer afford to insulate the dealmakers and Wall Street crowd who would exploit Federal deposit guarantees to help assemble these transactions.

## BUTTRESSING THE BIG BANKS

(By Jerry Knight)

America's largest banks are in bigger trouble than government officials and the banks themselves have publicly admitted, and many congressional and private banking experts question whether the industry will be able to solve its problems without direct help from taxpayers.

Congress this week will vote on the Bush administration's request to arrange a huge loan to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. to pay for bank failures.

The banking industry is supposed to pay back the money—with interest—so that ordinary taxpayers never feel the bite. But congressional Democrats and many banking

economists fear that U.S. banking is simply too weak to repay the money.

The unprecedented loan from the U.S. Treasury is only one part of what Cleveland State University economist Edwin Hill believes will be a \$200 billion investment needed to restore the health of the banking industry.

The banking industry's trouble is concentrated in 158 large banks, each with assets of more than \$1 billion, according to Hill and economist Roger Vaughan, who are researching the industry for a book on the future of American finance to be published by The Washington Post. "We're dealing with a group of crippled giants," said Hill. Those big banks alone will need to raise at least \$64 billion in new capital to operate safely, Hill and Vaughan calculate. The rest of the country's banks will need another \$56 billion, the economists concluded later a massive computer analysis of the balance sheets of every one of the country's more than 12,000 banks.

In addition, they say, the banks will also be called on to put up more than \$50 billion to repay depositors in failed banks, and an additional \$30 billion to rebuild the federal government's bank insurance fund. The economists estimates exceed the FDIC projection that bank failures will cost at least \$30 billion and as much as \$44 billion. The FDIC is seeking congressional authority to borrow as much as \$70 billion to cover operating expenses.

The banking industry is in trouble because of a series of ill-fated decisions over the last decade to lend money to Third World countries, corporate takeover artists and real estate developers who ended up not being able to repay their loans. Those bad loans have caused nearly 1,000 banks to fail, left hundreds more on the brink of failure and badly eroded the capital reserves of another 2,000 banks.

Banking industry officials do not dispute, the need for a huge infusion of new capital, but they say private investment can meet the need. Banks can sell stock, they can earn profits that can be reinvested, they can merge with stronger banks that have plenty of capital.

Banks need capital as a reserve to protect themselves against losses on their loans. Unless the banks can rebuild their capital, they will not be able to make the loans needed to help generate economic growth. The depleted capital and weakened condition on the banks is one reason some businesses are having trouble getting loans, a development that is delaying the nation's recovery from the recession.

The faltering health of the banks has implications not only for the economy, but also for politics. In a briefing on banking legislation last week, House Speaker Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) was warned that even if Congress approves the \$70 billion line of credit to the FDIC sought by the White House, the banking industry may need direct taxpayer help before the 1992 presidential election.

That could be a major embarrassment for the administration's banking regulators, who have been insisting for two years that they have the banking crisis under control

and that they will allow it to become a replay of the savings and loan cleanup, which is expected to cost taxpayers \$160 billion, plus interest.

The banking industry's problems do not approach the scale of the S&L disaster, and not even the most pessimistic analysts expect the banking situation to get that bad.

More than 9,700 of the nation's 12,000 banks are solidly healthy, Hill and Vaughan calculated from data provided by Ferguson & Co., a research and consulting firm based in Washington and Dallas. More than 88 percent of the 12,000 U.S. banks made money in the first half of the year, and the earnings of many banks improved in the third quarter, earnings reports issued in the past few days show.

But profits for the industry as a whole were down 12 percent in the first half of the year, and some of the nation's biggest and most troubled banks suffered even more devastating losses in the third quarter. An \$886 million loss was reported by New York's Citicorp, the nation's biggest banking company, a \$508 million loss was recorded by Security Pacific Corp. of Los Angeles and a \$50 million loss was suffered by C&S/Sovran Corp. of Norfolk and Atlanta.

All three are among the group Vaughan calls "crippled giants."

Nationwide, one out of every eight banks is losing money, hundreds more are earning puny profits and a substantial number of others are hiding their losses with accounting decisions that cover up their true condition, according to banking industry analyst Alex Sheshunoff, president of Alex Sheshunoff & Co. in Austin, Tex.

Bank analysts and government regulators say openly that many banks are masquerading as profitable—or understanding their losses—by refusing to set aside sufficient reserves to cover their losses on bad real estate loans. Banks are supposed to put some of their profits into a loan-loss reserve whenever it appears probable that a loan on which payments are past due will have to be charged off as a loss.

"Our major concern is that some banks, particularly in the Northeast, are not yet dealing with the reality of their nonperforming [past due] loans by setting up sufficient loan-loss reserves to account for future chargeoffs," said Sheshunoff.

Though banks' bad loans grew by billions of dollars in the first half of the year, their loss reserves continued to shrink, he noted. Only two years ago, banks had enough reserves to cover 86 percent of their loss, but that ratio was down to less than 65 percent as of June 30. "They have discretion over what they put in reserves," Sheshunoff added. "But when the nonperformers go up and the reserves go down, it becomes harder to justify."

Some of the strongest banks, such as Wachovia Bank and Trust in North Carolina, Bank One in Ohio and Moragan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York have enough reserves to cover all their bad real estate loans, noted Auburn University economist James Barth.

Banks that don't set aside reserves for losses "are able to postpone the recognition of problems," said Barth. "Those accounting

\* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

techniques give you time, breathing room, but you can't paper over problems year in and year out."

Barth formerly was chief economist for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, where he saw the same technique used to hide the losses of failing S&Ls, allowing the losses to grow into a crisis. Barth contends that taxpayers are already helping the FDIC because the agency has borrowed more than \$2 billion from the Treasury at a low interest rate and he is skeptical that a bigger bailout can be avoided.

Just as in the S&L scandal, Barth said, regulators are to blame for allowing the cost of the problem to grow because they have permitted banks to skimp on loss reserves until their problems suddenly explode and the losses have to be recognized.

Banks sometimes can get away with skimping on loan-loss reserves if their fortunes turn around quickly and borrowers resume making payment on overdue loans. But economists see little likelihood that will happen now. Most of the banks' bad loans are to commercial real estate developers and nobody expects that business to bounce back.

Economists Hill and Vaughan say the real estate market is the key to the future health of the banking industry. Even if banks suffer no new losses on Third World debt, corporate takeover loans or consumer loans, a further decline in real estate values would trigger more bank failures.

Last week, the administration raised its estimate of the cost of bank failures for the fifth time, projecting the FDIC could be required to spend as much as \$44 billion, but even that estimate is considered low by Hill and Vaughan, who calculate that the FDIC will need at least \$50 billion.

The banking legislation scheduled to come up for a vote in Congress this week gives the banks 15 years to pay off the loan to the FDIC, but the American Bankers Association wants to stretch out the timetable to 30 years. "We all buy homes over a 30-year period. Why not recapitalize the fund over a 30-year period?" said Robert Dugger, chief economist for the ABA.

He said bankers are confident that with enough time they can replenish the deposit insurance fund and pay back the loan to the FDIC.

But Democratic banking committee leaders in Congress are skeptical. House Banking Committee, Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) flatly predicts the banks will not be able to repay the FDIC loan and the taxpayers will get stuck with that bill. And Senate Banking Committee Chairman Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D-Mich.) said that the longer the FDIC delays raising the premiums it charges for deposit insurance, the more it "increases the chances the taxpayers are going to have to pay for the bailout of the bank insurance fund" run by the FDIC.

Riegle and Gonzalez will play pivotal roles in the next few days on banking legislation that bankers and administration officials say could determine whether the industry can come up with the capital it needs.

The administration wants to repeal federal laws limiting interstate banking and give banks a chance to make more money by selling insurance and securities. But Congress has yielded to pressure from insurance agents and has tightened limits on banks selling insurance and rejected proposals to allow corporations such as General Motors Corp. to buy banks.

Administration officials say opening up ownership of banks could draw billions of dollars of additional capital into the banking

industry and giving banks new powers could provide profits that could be used to rebuild their own capital.

"You're not going to attract capital by rolling back the clock," said Treasury Undersecretary Robert Glauber, the administration's point man on banking issues. "The way to get people to invest in banks is to make the banking industry more competitive."

#### WHAT THE FDIC SEES AHEAD FOR THE INDUSTRY

(By Jerry Knight)

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. expects to spend at least \$32 billion to pay off depositors in failed banks over the next 26 months, and the cost of bank failures could top \$44 billion if commercial real estate prices continue to fall and the economy remains mired in recession.

The new forecast issued last week represents a \$13 billion increase over what the FDIC was predicting last January and a \$6.6 billion increase since June when the FDIC issued its last forecast. The agency blamed deteriorating economic conditions for the latest increase in its costs estimate, which has been revised upward five times in the past two years.

The forecasts also reveal that the FDIC expects some large banks to fail next year, because the number of failures hasn't changed much in the new forecast but the total cost has jumped by \$12 billion. The FDIC's forecast now is not far out of line with predictions of other forecasters once called unrealistically negative by officials of the FDIC. Barely a year ago, the agency denounced economists Robert Litan, Dan Brumbaugh and James Barth for predicting at least \$30 billion in bank failures were ahead. The FDIC's own projections have passed that point already but still are short of the \$63 billion "worse case" scenario the three economists outlined in a study for a house banking subcommittee.

#### THE BIGGEST WEAK BANKS

Bank	Assets (in billions)	Bad loans (in millions)	Minimum new capital needed (in millions)
Citibank	\$159.9	\$8,967.0	\$5,762.9
Chase Manhattan	76.2	4,238.2	2,868.5
Security Pacific	55.0	2,151.2	1,466.5
First Interstate	20.2	343.5	130.0
Marine Midland	16.5	994.2	521.5
Sorvan	13.8	479.7	127.4
Maryland National	12.6	688.8	495.9

Note.—Assets and bad loans figures are for second quarter; needed capital figures are based on first quarter.

Sources: Sheshunoff Information Services, Hill and Vaughan with data from Ferguson & Co.

#### A TRIBUTE TO CAROLE BESWICK

##### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the outstanding work and dedicated public service of Carole Beswick of Redlands, CA. Carole will be honored by her friends and family for her long record of achievement, including 8 years of service on the Redlands City Council, in a special evening ceremony on November 3.

Carole was born in Los Angeles, and having moved with her parents and brother, Herb, at-

tended elementary and high school in Whittier. In 1963, she graduated from the University of Southern California with a bachelor of science degree in education, and later pursued graduate study at California State College, Los Angeles and La Sierra College.

Carole's involvement in public and community affairs is certainly no secret to the people of Redlands who recognize her as a tireless and effective advocate for our community. She began her political career as a member of the Redlands City Planning Commission in 1978 and has been closely identified with the city over the years. Encouraged by her friends and supporters, Carole sought a position on the city council and was elected in 1983 where she served as mayor of Redlands for 6 years.

Carole's activism and breadth of experience goes far beyond city hall. Since 1987, she has served as a member of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board. She is also a founding member of the Redlands Centennial Bank and the San Bernardino County gangs and drugs task force. Carole also serves as secretary of the Redlands Community Hospital board of directors, chairman of the Redlands Bicycle Classic, chairman of the Advisory Committee—Redlands Symphony Association, member of the Redlands Noon Rotary Club, and a member of the Redlands Area United Way, board of directors. For 5 years, she also served as a member and chairman of the Southern California Earthquake Preparedness Project Policy Advisory Board.

In her "spare time," Carole enjoys skiing, bicycling, knitting, and reading. Having once studied voice, she is also very active in her church choir, and pursues her singing talents in opera, light opera, at the Redlands Bowl, and the University of Redlands. Carole and her husband, Richard, have three children.

On a personal level, I want Carole to know how much Arlene and I appreciate having her and Rick as our dear friends.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in celebrating the many fine contributions that Carole Beswick has made to Redlands, CA. Carole's efforts over the years have made a tremendous difference to our community and it is indeed fitting that the House join the city of Redlands in paying tribute to her today.

#### COSPONSORSHIP OF LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH AN UNDERGRADUATE CRITICAL SKILLS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

##### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce my cosponsorship of legislation establishing an Undergraduate Critical Skills Scholarship Program at the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

During my tenure as chairman on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I was struck by the lack of minorities and women employed in professional positions throughout the intelligence community. When

questioning agency directors on the lack of minority and female representation, their responses fell into two categories: First, qualified women and minorities interested in intelligence community careers could not be located; and second, when such individuals were identified, intelligence community agencies did not possess the resources to compete with benefits offered by the private sector.

Subsequently, to help facilitate the recruitment of minorities and women, language creating a Critical Skills Scholarship Program was included in the Intelligence Authorization Act of 1987. Under the act, the Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency were authorized to provide college scholarships to high school students who agreed to major in disciplines such as computer science, mathematics, engineering, physics, and foreign languages. These disciplines were defined as being critical to the missions of the Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency. In exchange, the scholarship recipients agreed to work for their sponsoring agency following graduation for a period of 1½ years for each year or partial year for which a scholarship was provided. Similar authority was extended to the Defense Intelligence Agency in the Intelligence Authorization Act of 1990.

Last year, the first group of students to receive critical skills scholarships graduated from college and became full-time employees at CIA and NSA, respectively. The directors of the intelligence community agencies are confident their critical skills scholarship programs will ensure a steady supply of talented and skilled men and women needed to perform their missions well into the future.

The FBI is our Nation's primary agency responsible for defending against hostile foreign intelligence operations. The FBI's need to recruit highly skilled employees is no less difficult than that of the CIA, NSA, or DIA. It is time that we armed the FBI with the same tools to assist its recruitment efforts as are now employed by its brethren in the intelligence community.

I am proud to cosponsor this important bill and urge my colleagues to join in its support.

#### THE MARINE MILITARY ACADEMY: THE TRADITION ENDURES

### HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to an educational institution that has been instilling in young men for 25 years those values that have won for our beloved Marine Corps a special place in the hearts of the American people. I speak of the Marine Military Academy in Harlingen, TX; an academic institution whose students are taught, in the tradition of the U.S. Marine Corps, to stretch their mental, physical, cultural, and spiritual boundaries. They are also taught to emulate the Marine Corps ideal: self-sacrifice; high standards of ethical and moral behavior; responsibility for one's actions; dependability; trust; and, in particular, leadership by exam-

ple. The lessons learned at the Marine Military Academy, an independent, college preparatory school, have placed its graduates in good stead throughout their lives. The class of 1991, many of its members now placed in the service academies and at colleges and universities throughout the Nation, was the 25th to graduate from this unique school.

The Marine Military Academy is the product of one man's search for a private military school that would teach his son the values that he himself had learned as a U.S. Marine. That man was Bill Gary, an Arizona rancher who, after finding no school that met his requirements, decided to found one. In 1965, with the help of others who felt as he did, many of them also former Marines, the work of passing on those lessons learned through years of dedication and hard experience began. The class of 1966 numbered 58 cadets; the class of 1991 numbered 105. Despite his imagination and innovative ideas, Bill Gary would not have been able to fulfill his dream without strong financial support.

The rest is history, but it is most fitting and proper that we recall and record that Bill Gary was most fortunate to have many supporters. Indeed, one of his most avid supporters was a retired Marine brigadier general, one of the most decorated marines of World War II, whose personal decorations included the Navy Cross, the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. His name: Walter S. McIlhenny. He served on the board at the Academy, and as president of the board, for nearly 20 years prior to his death. His devotion and great love for the school were dramatically reaffirmed when he left to the Academy his personal fortune to endow scholarships for those needing financial assistance.

Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that in these days of crises in our schools, when our young people's lives are assaulted from every direction by drugs, alcohol, and a lack of basic spiritual, ethical, and moral values, there is much to be learned from the Marine Military Academy about its curriculum, and how knowledge is imparted to its students.

It is with great pride that I congratulate and salute the faculty and students of the Marine Military Academy on the occasion of its 25th commencement. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that under the leadership of its current president, Maj. Gen. Hal Glasgow, USMC, retired, the Academy will continue to set a standard of excellence that has been its hallmark. I commend also the devoted men and women, mothers and fathers, husbands and wives, teachers and assistants as well as the entire family of retired and active duty Marine Corps and Navy personnel and their supporters who contribute so generously and so loyally of their time, their service, and their resources to keep this dream alive and productive.

As educators throughout the land ponder ways to revitalizing our educational system by instituting "break the mold" types of schools, knowing smiles must appear on those who, 25 years ago, not only had the same thought but also the tenacity and the fortitude to make it a reality.

#### ANN TAYLOR: A VOLUNTEER WHO WORKED HER WAY TO THE TOP

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today Ann Taylor who was recently featured in the Miami Herald upon her installation as chairman of the Greater South Dade-South Miami Chamber of Commerce. The article, "Chamber Leader Knows Her Stuff" by Wanda Fernandes tells how the Coral Gables resident worked her way up from a volunteer to chairman of the 1,400 member chamber of commerce:

Coral Gables resident Ann Taylor is proof that sometimes a slow climb up the ladder is the best way to the top.

Nine years ago, Taylor volunteered to help the Greater South Dade Chamber of Commerce. Her first job was the tedious task of writing numbers on 400 cards for a bidding auction. Thursday, she will be installed as the 1991-92 chairman of the Greater South Dade-South Miami Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber, at 6410 SW 80th St., was formed last October with the merger of the Greater South Dade and South Miami/Kendall area chambers. It currently has 1,400 members.

Taylor, other officers and board members will be installed at a luncheon at the Dadeland Marriott Hotel in Kendall.

#### GOOD BACKGROUND

"She was chosen to be chairman because her teaching abilities and marketing skills have given her a good background for this organization. Also because she was a volunteer, she has a good knowledge of the community," said Peter Thompson, chamber president.

"It's a natural progression and attainable by everybody. You just have to do what has to be done," said Taylor, who has served on the chamber's special events, membership and executive committees.

Taylor, who is vice president of community relations and advertising for Florida International Bank in Perrine, said she got involved in chamber work at the urging of the bank president, an active chamber member. Since joining, Taylor, a mother of two, has worked both weekends and weekdays.

"The bank's policy is you give back to the community and to have that support from the bank is great. Sometimes the level of involvement is so much that they wonder if I still work for the bank," said Taylor.

#### BUSINESS, SOCIAL CONCERNS

Taylor says her goal as chairman will be to develop new programs that address homeless and environmental concerns, but her main focus is getting down to business.

"The true purpose of the organization is to promote business and I want to get back to those basics. You are only as good as the service you provide to your clients and our clients are the chamber members, who are business people," she said.

There are 24 board members, nine of whom are on the executive board. Taylor says she will implement policy based on the "consensus" of the board so everyone is a part of the process.

"I have surrounded myself with nine talented leaders who represent this community. The reason so many people give so much time to the chamber is that the people are outstanding," said Taylor.

## "STRETCHING POSITIONS"

Taylor says she has worked tirelessly on the committees because they have been "stretching positions."

"The projects I've worked on have been rewarding both professionally and personally. I have enjoyed every minute of it; both for the business contacts and because I've learned so much," said Taylor.

I am happy to pay tribute to Ann Taylor by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. She has served her community well through her hard work for the Greater South Dade-South Miami Chamber of Commerce.

### PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN HAITI

#### HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, as you know, our colleague from Ohio, Mr. FEIGHAN, who serves with distinction on the Foreign Affairs Committee, also serves as President of the U.S. delegation to the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. FEIGHAN recently shared with me the text of a resolution that was adopted unanimously by the IPU during its 86th conference in Santiago, Chile, earlier this month. The resolution places the world's parliamentarians clearly on record in support of the restoration of constitutional democracy in Haiti.

I know that Haitian democrats will take heart from this action. I congratulate our colleague for his leadership on this matter and insert the resolution at this point:

#### PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT TO DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN HAITI

(Resolution adopted unanimously)

The 86th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Filled with consternation by the coup d'Etat which took place in Haiti on 30 September 1991 and which overthrew the Head of State elected by the sovereign people in a free and fair vote, as attested to by the United Nations and many observers,

Reaffirming the attachment to democracy of the world inter-parliamentary community, which cannot accept such a takeover by force which runs counter to political developments in the world, especially in Latin America,

1. Condemns the coup d'Etat perpetrated on 30 September 1991 in Haiti;
2. Cannot accept the establishment of a pseudo legality under the threat of bayonets;
3. Demands the immediate re-establishment of the rule of law in Haiti and of the reinstatement of its legitimate President;
4. Welcomes the position taken in this respect by the Organization of American States, and supports resolution MRE/RES.1/91 adopted by the ad hoc session of the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the OAS member countries;
5. Urges all the world's Parliaments and their members to work resolutely and rapidly for the re-establishment of democracy in Haiti.

### GREEK AND TURKISH CYPRIOTS CAN LIVE TOGETHER IN PEACE

#### HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues in the Congress an inspiring article about a small town in Cyprus where Greeks and Turks live together peacefully.

On the rest of Cyprus, the Greek and Turkish communities have been separated since the 1974 invasion. Despite the bitter differences between the two groups, however, Greek and Turkish residents of the town of Pyla do business together and even sometimes marry. U.N. forces in the area have successfully resolved disputes. Pyla offers hope to all of us who want a better tomorrow for that long-suffering island.

The recent delay in the U.N.-sponsored peace conference disappointed those of us in Congress who have worked for many years for peace in Cyprus. The Turkish elections and the continuing obstruction by the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, Rauf Denktash, reportedly were factors in the delay of the high-level international meeting designed to find a just resolution to the dispute.

All of us hope that the international meeting will be held before the retirement of Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, who has labored so diligently for a settlement. Meanwhile, it is refreshing to know that in one place at least, Turkish and Greek Cypriots coexist peacefully.

I commend the following New York Times article on Pyla to my colleagues in the Congress.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 23, 1991]

IN A SMALL TOWN ON TORN CYPRUS, THE  
TWIN MEET

(By Marliese Simons)

PYLA, CYPRUS.—Heading for lunch and the promise of lamb stew, the town clerk locked the door of the town hall. Or rather, one of the town halls, for Pyla has two local governments and two Mayors. Indeed, many things in this little town come in pairs.

On the sun-splashed square, two cafes face each other, one for Turkish and the other for Greek coffee drinkers. There are two schools, each teaching in a different language. And beyond the narrow, winding streets, there is one cemetery for Muslims and another for Orthodox Christians.

Depending on who is describing Pyla, the town, with its 1,000 people, either illustrates what is known in far-off capitals as "the Cyprus problem" or it provides a laboratory for a more hopeful future, demonstrating that Greeks and Turks can coexist despite their bitter differences.

With new talks to reconcile the divided island expected to take place this year, Pyla, the only officially mixed community in Cyprus, finds itself under a national microscope.

Nestled between a mountain ridge and the sea, this Bronze Age town, about 25 miles southeast of Nicosia, has seen its share of strife—Cretans, Crusaders and Venetians as well as Ottoman and British rulers have invaded and fought near here. But in the upheaval that tore apart Cyprus in 1974 and moved Turks to the north and Greeks to the south, Pyla was not carved up.

## SOMETIMES THEY MARRY

On this brown and arid land, the military line dividing Cyprus stops outside the cluster of limestone homes and carob trees and only picks up beyond the village. Inside Pyla, as Cyprus had done for centuries, Greeks and Turks mingle, trade, compete and sometimes marry.

Some outsiders insist that the key to peace here is the small contingent of United Nations soldiers, an Austrian group, who set the rules, patrol and mediate. Longtime residents here indignantly reject this explanation.

"We all know each other, and we don't like outsiders," declared a burly waiter at the local restaurant. "We eat and drink together. This is a small place—we have to get along."

In Nicosia, the island's capital, the partisans and opponents of re-creating a single Cyprus have been pressing their case loudly. But Pyla, less prone to speech making, keeps itself busy managing the local rivalries.

Early this year, for example, there was the battle of the minaret, initiated when the Turkish residents asked for a permit to build a spire on top of the old mosque. The Turks said they wanted a minaret to call for prayers in the proper style. The Greek Cypriot authorities in Nicosia identified this as a subversive act and said the minaret would serve as a military observation post and probably a gun platform.

## U.N. PRODUCES COMPROMISE

Charges and countercharges flew for weeks. The Turkish Army, which already has watchtowers on a mountain towering over the village, declared the Greek suspicions to be preposterous. After long negotiations, the United Nations contingent produced an acceptable compromise, and today the slender point of the minaret dominates the village skyline. But it is 10 feet lower than originally planned.

New friction arose when the Turkish soccer team wanted to fence in the playing field but the Greek team disagreed. The United Nations soldiers stepped in, pronounced the field too small anyway and promised each team their own new field.

Outside the office that serves as the Greek town hall, a notice of impending electricity cuts was posted in Greek and Turkish. A similar sign hung outside the Turkish Mayor's office. But what happens if the two Mayors do not agree?

"First they meet with their councilors—they each have four," the Greek town clerk said. "If they still can't agree, they go to the United Nations."

"We are finding the Don Camilo books a very good allegory, very instructive," said an Austrian officer at the United Nations base on the edge of town. He was invoking Giovanni Guareschi's portraits of strife in an Italian village that involved the Communist Mayor, the Catholic priest and their respective followers. Then, adding a soldierly view, he said, "If there were no politicians out there, we would have no fights here."

Politicians in Nicosia, the divided capital, have inevitably opposing visions of life here. Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish Cypriots, said that recent events, including the minaret and soccer decisions, proved how Greeks refused to recognize Turks as equals.

But Ferdi Sabit, a Turkish opponent of Mr. Denktash, said Pyla served as an example, "because people live together and they are not fighting." A spokesman for the Greek Cypriot Government said Pyla was not a fair example of coexistence because its inhabitants were strongly influenced by Mr. Denktash.

If the two groups have had to learn to co-exist, over the last 17 years they have also had to get used to the foreign customs of United Nations troops.

On a recent afternoon, with the temperature passing 110 degrees, a man in a starched white jacket and chef's toque appeared on the central square, carrying a big brown object. With that he climbed up on the United Nations lookout post.

The Turks and the Greeks in the cafes looked puzzled. But he proved to be a pastry chef on the Sacher Hotel in Vienna, who had made a Sacher torte while doing his military service here.

A TRIBUTE TO LIONEL HELLER

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the outstanding contributions and dedicated public service of Lionel Heller of San Bernardino, CA. Lionel will be honored by the Arrowhead Chapter of Hadassah at their 18th annual dinner on November 17.

Lionel Heller is no stranger to the people of San Bernardino, having been involved with numerous community and charitable organizations over the years. He is past president of Congregation Emanu El, chairman of San Bernardino Community Hospital Foundation, and chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. He is also a 33-year member of the San Bernardino Rotary, as well as a member of the board of the YMCA and the San Bernardino Hospital Corporate Board. Lionel, his wife Carol, and their three children have lived in San Bernardino for over 30 years.

Over the years, Lionel has helped raise thousands of dollars for the Arrowhead Chapter of Hadassah. With his extraordinary wit and charm, he has served tirelessly as auctioneer at the annual Bid'n Buy fundraising auction.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing Lionel Heller for his many years of service. His commitment and dedication to the community is certainly worthy of recognition by the House today.

A TRIBUTE TO AUNG SAN SUU KYI ON HER RECEIVING THE 1991 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

**HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the democratic opposition of Burma's military government, for winning the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize.

Although I have never met Aung San Suu Kyi, I have great admiration for her and her efforts to emphasize the importance of fundamental and inalienable human rights. Her efforts are even more remarkable given the fact that she has been under house arrest and incommunicado since July 1989.

After reading Aung San Suu Kyi's essay on the question of human rights, it is easy to understand why she received the Nobel Peace Prize. It is certainly true for all the world community and especially Burma that it is not enough merely to call for freedom, democracy, and human rights. As she says, there has to be a determination to persevere in the struggle against corrupting influences of desire, ill-will, ignorance, and fear. Aung San Suu Kyi has embodied this determination to persevere in the face of great hardships and barriers.

As a Member of Congress whose congressional district is the nearest to her own country of Burma, I have great pride in entering her published essay in the RECORD, and commending it to my colleagues and fellow Americans as a prime display of courage written in a place dominated by fears.

INDIAN PROVISIONS IN H.R. 2950, THE INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE ACT

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday the House passed H.R. 2950, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Infrastructure Act of 1992. Among the many provisions in this bill, vital funding is included for road construction and improvement on Indian reservations. Unfortunately, it has been a bad joke for some time that you can tell where an Indian reservation begins because that is where the roads end. For too long roads in Indian country have been neglected.

We have a fiduciary responsibility through agreements made long ago with tribal governments to see that Indians have safe and modern infrastructure. Without these facilities, it is impossible for tribes to compete in the area of economic development. As chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I have received countless stories of school buses unable to drive to schools because of substandard roads, and of emergency vehicles unable to reach patients in need of medical treatment because of poor road conditions. These are everyday events on Indian reservations and ones which the Federal Government must change.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs recently published a needs study which concluded that at least \$227 million per year would be needed for 25 years to bring Indian roads up to an acceptable level. While H.R. 2950 does not fund the Indian Reservation Roads Program at that level, it does substantially raise the funding level from the present paltry \$80 million.

H.R. 2950 includes a set-aside for Indian tribes in the Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program for the first time. Previously tribes had to wait until a State government determined that a reservation bridge was a priority before it would be considered for funding. This bill brings tribes into the consultation process with States and local governments from the start so that Indians will be represented in the planning process for future

roads and funds are made available for the planning process.

H.R. 2950 directs the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study of inequities between Indian and non-Indian roads and instructs that recommendations be made to address those inequities. Further, this bill extends Indian employment preferences so that more Indian labor will be used when building on or near reservations. Funds are also made available to tribes for transportation safety programs.

Mr. Speaker, enactment of H.R. 2950 will not solve all the infrastructure problems in Indian country. Only a long-term commitment to providing safe and modern roads and bridges to Indians will solve these problems. This bill will, however, go a long way to achieving this objective.

I want to thank my colleague, Mr. ROE the chairman of the Public Works Committee and my colleague, Mr. MINETA the chairman of the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation for their assistance in securing the Indian provisions in this bill. Without their willingness to help and dedication toward our native Americans it would not have been possible. I would also like to thank the able staff of the Public Works Committee—especially Caryl Rinehart for the long hours she put into the Indian provisions in this bill.

H.R. 1527 AMENDED TO ADDRESS RURAL TELEPHONE COALITION CONCERNS

**HON. JIM SLATTERY**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, on October 23 and 24, the House Energy and Commerce Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee held extensive hearings concerning several proposals before the subcommittee regarding the modified final judgment that divested AT&T in the early 1980's. Among other proposals, the subcommittee heard testimony from witnesses concerning H.R. 1527, legislation Representative BILLY TAUZIN and I have introduced that would allow the regional Bell companies, under proper safeguards, to enter the telecommunications equipment manufacturing business.

At that hearing, I indicated that I would amend H.R. 1527 to reflect the amendments added to S. 173, the companion measure to this bill, by Senator LARRY PRESSLER. These amendments, which were adopted by voice vote prior to the Senate's 71-24 approval of S. 173, address concerns raised by the Rural Telephone Coalition regarding the impact that Bell company entry into the telecommunications equipment manufacturing business could have upon small and rural telephone companies. With the addition of these amendments to H.R. 1527, Arland Hocker, the Rural Telephone Coalition witness appearing before last week's subcommittee hearings, indicated that the provisions of this measure would be acceptable to the Rural Telephone Coalition. The text of the amended version of H.R. 1527 follows:

H.R. 1527

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Telecommunications Equipment Research and Manufacturing Competition Act of 1991".

**SEC. 2 FINDINGS:**

The Congress finds that the continued economic growth and the international competitiveness of American industry would be assisted by permitting the Bell Telephone Companies, through their affiliates, to manufacture (including design, development, and fabrication) telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment, and to provide telecommunications equipment, and to engage in research with respect to such equipment.

**SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934.**

Title II of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**"SEC. 227. REGULATION OF MANUFACTURING BY BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES.**

"(a) **GENERAL AUTHORITY.**—Subject to the requirements of this section and the regulations prescribed thereunder, but notwithstanding any restriction or obligation imposed before the date of enactment of this section pursuant to the Modification of Final Judgment on the lines of business in which a Bell Telephone Company may engage, a Bell Telephone Company, through an affiliate of that company, may manufacture and provide telecommunications equipment and manufacture customer premises equipment, except that neither a Bell Telephone Company nor any of its affiliates may engage in such manufacturing in conjunction with a Bell Telephone Company not so affiliated or any of its affiliates.

"(b) **SEPARATE MANUFACTURING AFFILIATE.**—Any manufacturing or provision authorized under subsection (a) shall be conducted only through an affiliate that is separate from any Bell Telephone Company.

"(c) **COMMISSION REGULATIONS.**—The Commission shall prescribe regulations to ensure that—

"(1) such manufacturing affiliate shall maintain books, records, and accounts separate from its affiliated Bell Telephone Company which identify all financial transactions between the manufacturing affiliate and its affiliated Bell Telephone Company and, even if such manufacturing affiliate is not a publicly held corporation, prepare financial statements which are in compliance with Federal financial reporting requirements for publicly held corporations, file such statements with the Commission, and make such statements available for public inspection;

"(2) consistent with the provisions of this section, neither a Bell Telephone Company nor any of its nonmanufacturing affiliates shall perform sales, advertising, installation, production, or maintenance operations for a manufacturing affiliate, except that—

"(A) a Bell Telephone Company and its nonmanufacturing affiliates may sell, advertise, install, and maintain telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment after acquiring such equipment from their manufacturing affiliate; and

"(B) institutional advertising, of a type not related to specific telecommunications equipment, carried out by the Bell Telephone Company or its affiliates, shall be permitted if each part pays its pro rata share;

"(3)(A) such manufacturing affiliate shall conduct all of its manufacturing within the United States and, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, all component parts of customer premises equipment manufactured by such affiliate, and all component parts of telecommunications equipment manufactured by such affiliate, shall have been manufactured within the United States;

"(B) such affiliate may use component parts manufactured outside the United States if—

"(i) such affiliate first makes a good faith effort to obtain equivalent component parts manufactured within the United States at reasonable prices, terms, and conditions; and

"(ii) for the aggregate of telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment manufactured and sold in the United States by such affiliate in any calendar year, the cost of the components manufactured outside the United States contained in the equipment does not exceed 40 percent of the sales revenue derived from such equipment;

"(C) any such affiliate that uses component parts manufactured outside the United States in the manufacture of telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment within the United States shall—

"(i) certify to the Commission that a good faith effort was made to obtain equivalent parts manufactured within the United States at reasonable prices, terms, and conditions, which certification shall be filed on a quarterly basis with the Commission and list component parts, by type, manufactured outside the United States; and

"(ii) certify to the Commission on an annual basis that for the aggregate of telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment manufactured and sold in the United States by such affiliate in the previous calendar year, the cost of the components manufactured outside the United States contained in such equipment did not exceed the percentage specified in subparagraph (B)(ii) as adjusted in accordance with subparagraph (G);

"(D)(i) if the Commission determines, after reviewing the certification required in subparagraph (C)(i), that such affiliate failed to make the good faith effort required in subparagraph (B)(i) or, after reviewing the certification required in subparagraph (C)(ii), that such affiliate has exceeded the percentage specified in subparagraph (B)(ii), the Commission may impose penalties or forfeitures as provided for in title V of this Act;

"(ii) any supplier claiming to be damaged because a manufacturing affiliate failed to make the good faith effort required in subparagraph (B)(i) may make complaint to the Commission as provided for in section 208 of this Act, or may bring suit for the recovery of actual damages for which such supplier claims such affiliate may be liable under the provisions of this Act in any district court of the United States of competent jurisdiction;

"(E) the Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall, on an annual basis, determine the cost of component parts manufactured outside the United States contained in all telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment sold in the United States as a percentage of the revenues from sales of such equipment in the previous calendar year;

"(F) a manufacturing affiliate may use intellectual property created outside the United States in the manufacture of telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment in the United States;

"(G) the Commission may not waive or alter the requirements of this paragraph, ex-

cept that the Commission, on an annual basis, shall adjust the percentage specified in subparagraph (B)(ii) to the percentage determined by the Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, as directed in subparagraph (E);

"(4) any debt incurred by such manufacturing affiliate may not be issued by its affiliated Bell Telephone Company, and such manufacturing affiliate shall be prohibited from incurring debt in a manner that would permit a creditor, on default, to have recourse to the assets of its affiliated Bell Telephone Company's telecommunications services business;

"(5) such manufacturing affiliate shall not be required to operate separately from the other affiliates of its affiliated Bell Telephone Company;

"(6) if an affiliate of a Bell Telephone Company becomes affiliated with a manufacturing entity, such affiliate shall be treated as a manufacturing affiliate of that Bell Telephone Company and shall comply with the requirements of this section;

"(7) such manufacturing affiliate shall make available, without discrimination or self-preference as to price, delivery, terms, or conditions to all regulated local telephone exchange carriers for use with the public telecommunications network, any telecommunications equipment, including software integral to the functioning of telecommunications equipment, including upgrades manufactured by such affiliate so long as each such purchasing carrier—

"(A) does not either manufacture telecommunications equipment, or have an affiliated telecommunications equipment manufacturing entity, or

"(B) agrees to make available, to the Bell Telephone Company affiliated with such manufacturing affiliate or any of the regulated local exchange telephone company carrier affiliates of such company, any telecommunications equipment, including software integral to the functioning of telecommunications equipment, including upgrades manufactured for use with the public telecommunications network by such purchasing carrier or by an entity or organization with which such purchasing carrier is affiliated;

"(8)(A) such manufacturing affiliate shall not discontinue or restrict sales to other regulated local telephone exchange carriers of any telecommunications equipment, including software integral to such telecommunications equipment, including upgrades, that such affiliate manufactures for sale as long as there is reasonable demand for the equipment by such carriers, except that such sales may be discontinued or restricted if such manufacturing affiliate demonstrates to the Commission that it is not making a profit, under a marginal cost study implemented by the Commission, on the sale of such equipment;

"(B) within sixty days, the Commission shall reach a determination as to the existence of reasonable demand as referred to in subparagraph (A). In doing so, the Commission shall consider—

"(i) whether the continued manufacture of the equipment will be profitable;

"(ii) whether the equipment is functionally or technologically obsolete;

"(iii) whether the components necessary to manufacture equipment continue to be available;

"(iv) whether alternatives to the equipment are available in the market; and

"(v) such other factors as the Commission deems necessary and proper;

"(9) Bell Telephone Companies shall, consistent with the antitrust laws, engage in joint network planning and design with other regulated local telephone exchange carriers operating in the same area of interest; except that no participant in such planning shall delay the introduction of new technology or the deployment of facilities to provide telecommunications services, and agreement with such other carriers shall not be required as a prerequisite for such introduction or deployment; and

"(10) Bell Telephone Companies shall provide, to other regulated local telephone exchange carriers operating in the same area of interest, timely information on the planned deployment of telecommunications equipment, including software integral to such telecommunications equipment, including upgrade;

"(d) INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS.—

"(1) FILING OF INFORMATION ON PROTOCOLS AND TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS.—The Commission shall prescribe regulations to require that each Bell Telephone Company shall maintain and file with the Commission full and complete information with respect to the protocols and technical requirements for connection with and use of its telephone exchange service facilities. Such regulations shall require each such company to report promptly to the Commission any material changes or planned changes to such protocols and requirements, and the schedule for implementation of such changes or planned changes.

"(2) FILING AS PREREQUISITE TO DISCLOSURE TO AFFILIATE.—A Bell Telephone Company shall not disclose to any of its affiliates any information required to be filed under paragraph (1) unless that information is immediately so filed.

"(3) ACCESS BY COMPETITORS TO INFORMATION.—The Commission may prescribe such additional regulations under this subsection as may be necessary to ensure that manufacturers in competition with a Bell Telephone Company's manufacturing affiliate have access to the information with respect to the protocols and technical requirements for connection with and use of its telephone exchange service facilities required for such competition that such company makes available to its manufacturing affiliate.

"(e) ADDITIONAL COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS.—The Commission shall prescribe regulations requiring that any Bell Telephone Company which has an affiliate that engages in any manufacturing authorized by subsection (a) shall—

"(1) provide, to other manufacturers of telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment that is functionally equivalent to equipment manufactured by the Bell Telephone Company manufacturing affiliate, opportunities to sell such equipment to such Bell Telephone Company which are comparable to the opportunities which such Company provides to its affiliates;

"(2) not subsidize its manufacturing affiliate with revenues from its regulated telecommunications services; and

"(3) only acquire equipment from its manufacturing affiliate at the open market price.

"(f) COLLABORATION PERMITTED.—A Bell Telephone Company and its affiliates may engage in close collaboration with any manufacturer of customer premises equipment or telecommunications equipment during the design and development of hardware, software, or combinations thereof related to such equipment.

"(g) ADDITIONAL RULES AUTHORIZED.—The Commission may prescribe such additional rules and regulations as the Commission determines necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

"(h) ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—(1) For the purposes of administering and enforcing the provisions of this section and the regulations prescribed thereunder, the Commission shall have the same authority, power, and functions with respect to any Bell Telephone Company as the Commission has in administering and enforcing the provisions of this title with respect to any common carrier subject to this Act.

"(2) Any regulated local telephone exchange carrier injured by an act or omission of a Bell Telephone Company or its manufacturing affiliate which violates the requirements of paragraph (8) or (9) of subsection (c), or the Commission's regulations implementing such paragraphs, may initiate an action in a district court of the United States to recover the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation and obtain such orders from the court as are necessary to terminate existing violations and to prevent future violations; or such regulated local telephone exchange carrier may seek relief from the Commission pursuant to sections 206 through 209.

"(i) EFFECTIVE DATE; RULEMAKING SCHEDULE.—The authority of the Commission to prescribe regulations to carry out this section is effective on the date of enactment of this section. The Commission shall prescribe such regulations within 180 days after such date of enactment, and the authority to engage in the manufacturing authorized in subsection (a) shall not take effect until regulations prescribed by the Commission under subsections (c), (d), and (e) are in effect.

"(j) EXISTING MANUFACTURING AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section shall prohibit any Bell Telephone Company from engaging, directly or through any affiliate, in any manufacturing activity in which any Bell Telephone Company or affiliate was authorized to engage on the date of enactment of this section.

"(k) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

"(1) The term 'affiliate' means any organization or entity that, directly or indirectly, owns or controls, is owned or controlled by, or is under common ownership with a Bell Telephone Company. The terms 'owns', 'owned', and 'ownership' mean an equity interest of more than 10 percent.

"(2) The term 'Bell Telephone Company' means those companies listed in appendix A of the Modification of Final Judgment, and includes any successor or assign of any such company, but does not include any affiliate of any such company.

"(3) The term 'customer premises equipment' means equipment employed on the premises of a person (other than a carrier) to originate, route, or terminate telecommunications.

"(4) The term 'manufacturing' has the same meaning as such term has in the Modification of Final Judgment as interpreted in *United States v. Western Electric Civil Action No. 82-0192* (United States District Court, District of Columbia) (filed December 3, 1987).

"(5) The term 'manufacturing affiliate' means an affiliate of a Bell Telephone Company established in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

"(6) The term 'Modification of Final Judgment' means the decree entered August 24, 1982, in *United States v. Western Electric Civil Action No. 82-0192* (United States District Court, District of Columbia).

"(7) The term 'telecommunications' means the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing, without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received, by means of an electromagnetic transmission medium, including all instrumentalities, facilities, apparatus, and services (including the collection, storage, forwarding, switching, and delivery of such information) essential to such transmission.

"(8) The term 'telecommunications equipment' means equipment, other than customer premises equipment, used by a carrier to provide telecommunications services.

"(9) The term 'telecommunications service' means the offering for hire of telecommunications facilities, or of telecommunications by means of such facilities."

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (as added by this Act) shall be effective 30 days after the Federal Communications Commission prescribes final regulations pursuant to such section.

(b) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY EFFECTIVE ON ENACTMENT.—Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to prescribe regulations pursuant to such section 227 is effective upon enactment of this Act.

JOSEPH M. PIZZA CIVIC ASSOCIATION HONORS ANGELO IUDICI

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to a distinguished member of his community and an active citizen in my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey. Mr. Angelo Iudici will be honored on November 3, 1991, by the Joseph M. Pizza Civic Association at their first annual dinner-dance. This gala event will be held at La Neve's Restaurant in Haledon, NJ.

The Joseph Pizza Civic Association was initiated by Mr. Pizza, who is president of the group, to recognize charitable causes and support their efforts through donations and other good works. The association is dedicated to improving the community and making a better life for the people of Paterson, NJ, and the surrounding area. It is currently chaired by Ms. Connie Fimognari and Mr. J. Michael Bello.

This year the association will honor Mr. Angelo Iudici for his outstanding contributions and leadership for the greater Paterson area. A resident of New Jersey since 1971, Mr. Iudici was born in Gela, Italy, where he received all of his education prior to his move to America.

After an extensive mason apprenticeship in Italy, Mr. Iudici felt that continued expansion of his trade talents and business could only be fully realized in the United States. The decision to come to America in 1971 gave him the confidence to launch a highly successful construction company, which is today based in his hometown of Elmwood Park. Angelo Iudici & Son Construction Co. has participated in the building and rehabilitation of many key

projects throughout our area: The Mill-Little Falls, NJ; Lookout Ashley Arms-Hackensack, NJ; Park Ridge Estates-Cedar Grove, NJ; Mini Storage Facilities-Bayshore & Pelham Manor, NY.

In addition to the construction company, Angelo and his wife, Giovanna, are the proud owners of Angelo's Italian Restaurant in Paterson, a highly successful culinary establishment in northern New Jersey.

Even as Mr. Iudici's entrepreneurial endeavors expanded in America, he made the time to actively participate in his community and lend his efforts to improving the lives of those around him. To all people, strangers, and friends, Mr. Iudici is a warm, friendly individual who carries out many missions as a "Good Samaritan". His hands are never too busy to reach out to help those in need, the distressed or less fortunate.

Mr. Iudici's extensive involvement in community activities include: The Paterson Chamber of Commerce; Peoples Park Association; 21st Avenue Businessmen's Association; Due Mondì Italian/American Association of Lindhurst, NJ, for which he is the vice president; and the Joseph M. Pizza Civic Association.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to share in the pride that must be felt by Mr. Iudici's friends and family, his beautiful wife, the former Giovanna Fasolo, whom he married in 1963, and their five children, Joseph, Frank, Biagio, Lori, and Fina.

Mr. Speaker, this country was built on the desires and hard work of immigrants such as Mr. Iudici. He is truly an example to all citizens of this Nation of what public involvement and concern for your fellow man are all about. I am sure that you and all my colleagues here in the House of Representatives join me in saluting Mr. Angelo Iudici.

A TRIBUTE TO PRINCESS YING SITA—BURMESE FREEDOM FIGHTER

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, when the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Aung San Suu Kyi, the leader of the democratic opposition to Burma's ruthless military dictatorship, the deplorable state of affairs in Burma was again forced into the light of international scrutiny.

As we focus on the plight of the Burmese people, we can take heart in the fact that the forces of repression in that nation are being countered by forces for democracy and human rights. Many Burmese patriots who loathe the status quo of the dictatorial Government in Burma are working with all their might to bring about lasting democratic reforms. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to one such person today.

Princess Ying Sita, an unwavering advocate for democracy in Burma, has dedicated herself to bringing freedom and human rights to Burma. As cochairman of the congressional human rights caucus, I place great value on her efforts to end the tragedy of repression in Burma.

Princess Ying Sita knows firsthand the tragedy taking place in her homeland. Her father, Prince Shwe Thaike, hereditary ruler of an ancient principality in the Shan State and first President of the independent, democratic Federal Union of Burma, was arrested when the democratic Government of Burma was overthrown in 1962; 8 months later, he died a political prisoner. Princess Ying Sita and her mother, Princess Hearn Hkam, fled to Thailand to escape persecution 1 year later.

In 1967, Princess Ying Sita came to the United States on a journalism scholarship. She currently works as a journalist in New York. A woman of incredible energy and dedication, she also serves as executive director of the all-volunteer, not-for-profit Burma American Fund. In that capacity, Princess Ying Sita raises relief and development funds for displaced Burmese students along the Burma-Thailand border region.

Mr. Speaker, the scope of the turmoil in Burma is known throughout the world due in large part to the tireless work of Princess Ying Sita. In fact, she was one of the first to bring the plight of Burma to the attention of the congressional human rights caucus. Because of the untiring and resolute efforts of people like Princess Ying Sita, the cause of freedom for Burma is alive and well. I ask that my colleagues today join me in paying tribute to her and to all of those who stand against the despots of Burma.

A TRIBUTE TO ELMA BAUGHMAN

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention a very special lady, Elma Baughman of Chino, CA who has devoted many, many years to public service and helping others. Elma will be appropriately honored for her commitment and dedication at a retirement banquet in her honor on November 10.

School nurse Elma Baughman is one of Chino High School's longtime and most respected employees, having devoted 30 years of her life to the school district. Over the years, she has been largely credited with making Chino's nursing program one of the most progressive in the State of California.

In her 30 years, she served 15 years as district head nurse and also initiated Neighborhood House, a program which feeds and clothes people in need. Elma has also been an active supporter and participant and supporter in Associated Chino Teachers [ACT], and was also the first woman to be elected to the Chino City Council.

Mr. Speaker, Elma Baughman is an extraordinary lady who has committed her life to giving. Her concern and support for Chino's students and staff will be missed by all of those who know her and love her dearly. I ask that you join me and our colleagues in paying tribute to this wonderful lady who is most worthy of recognition by the House today.

A SALUTE TO MALCOLM BROWN

**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Malcolm Brown, an artist who teaches at Shaker Heights High School in my home district. Mr. Brown's first solo exhibition in nearly 2 years recently opened at the art gallery bearing his name in Shaker Heights. His work is a combination of Caribbean scenes in watercolors and abstracts in acrylics and oil pastels. His works are described in a recent article in the Cleveland Plain Dealer as "radiant," "direct," and as having "grace" and "energy." The students of Shaker Heights are fortunate to study under his gifted and creative style, and the community is fortunate to be able to share in his rare artistic treasures.

I present the article, by critic Steven Litt, to my colleagues.

THE ATTRACTIVE OPPOSITES—MALCOLM BROWN MIXES MORE THAN OIL, WATER

(By Steven Litt)

Realism and abstraction are thought to be antithetical, but they blend with ease in the art of Malcolm Brown. In a new show of 17 works at the Shaker Heights gallery named for the artist. Brown mixes watercolors of Caribbean scenes with abstractions in acrylic and oil pastel.

The exhibition is the first one-person show in two years for the artist, a member of the American Watercolor Society and a longtime art teacher at Shaker Heights High School.

Brown's skill in watercolor is clear. His works in the medium are limpid, direct and, for the most part, unfussy.

In a portrait of a young woman, entitled "Mocha Magic," the artist established a living, breathing likeness with rapid, unhesitating strokes of paint. The painting is a radiant example of watercolor at its best.

Some of the watercolors are overworks, and some of them are embellished needlessly with pastel accents. But most of them sing.

Brown's abstractions have the same lyricism as the watercolors, although they look quite different at first. The paintings are filled with rounded shapes connected by networks of line that resemble vines growing across a flagstone patio.

In the abstractions, the artist's palette is dominated by cool aquas and flaming pinks and oranges. The colors are attractive, although they get tiresome over the long haul. The show would have been stronger if Brown had expanded his color range.

However, in Brown's best abstractions the colors work well. And, as in the watercolors, the abstractions show that the artist has a lively sense of touch. Paintings such as "Ancestral Spirits" and "Caribbean Fantasy" are choreographed with grace and energy. Brown is a dancer with a brush.

"Malcolm Brown: New Work" is on view at Malcolm Brown Gallery, 20100 Chagrin Blvd., Shaker Heights, through Oct. 31.

AL AND ROSE POSTAL CELEBRATE THEIR 60TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

**HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, my two dear friends, Al and Rose Postal, celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary on October 18, 1991. On occasion of this joyous event, I would like to offer them my heartfelt congratulations.

In today's society, marriages of this duration are a rarity. Their 60th anniversary celebration attests to the fact that Al and Rose are a truly remarkable couple. Not only have they beaten the odds, but they've set a new standard.

Al and Rose Postal epitomize the marriage ideal in a world where divorce rates are skyrocketing and people are torn apart every day. Their relationship is inspirational.

After 60 years together, Al and Rose are still the exception to the rule.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

TRIBUTE TO THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF SOUTH BEND ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of the housing authority of the city of South Bend, an organization which has dedicated five decades to the betterment of the community.

The housing authority was established on March 5, 1941, by the authority of the United States Housing Act of 1937, to develop affordable public housing for low-income individuals and their families. For 50 years the housing authority has performed a valuable public service and has fought discrimination in the development of public housing. With determination and persistence, this organization has been able to help many Hoosiers realize the American dream.

The housing authority was originally established as a nonprofit, municipal corporation which would confront the problem of unaffordable, unsanitary, and unsafe dwellings in South Bend. Through the selfless efforts of its members and leadership, the housing authority has made noticeable advances in the quality of living for low-income families and has become a model for other such programs to follow:

I would like to note just a few of the accomplishments of the housing authority:

A tutoring program, conceived in 1971 and coordinated with both the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College, provides individual attention to children with their homework and encourages increased parental involvement in their children's education.

A Girl Scout drop-in center was established in 1988 to help children participate in the Girl Scouts of America Program.

The Community Oriented Police Enforcement Program—also known as the COPE Program—was created in 1990 and is funded by the Drug Elimination Grant. This program aids the development of preventive patrol tactics and promotes positive, police-citizen interaction. Through this program, responsibility for community safety has become a joint effort among family and friends, the public and public servants.

Today, there are 931 completed housing units and complexes which stand as a testament to the efforts and achievements of the housing authority in the city of South Bend. The people whose lives have been touched by these accomplishments now display a renewed livelihood and sense of community. Clearly, the housing authority has made South Bend a better place to live and each day is helping more Hoosiers fulfill their American Dream.

IN HONOR OF SANTA MONICA HIGH SCHOOL'S CENTENNIAL

**HON. MEL LEVINE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the century long standard of excellent education provided by Santa Monica High School. I wish to extend my heartiest congratulations to its principal, Bernard Samuels, and the community of students, parents, teachers, school employees, and alumni who have worked throughout the years to make Santa Monica High School the success it is today.

The Santa Monica School District was organized by the State of California in 1875, and in March 1876, the first 52 students enrolled in the first district school. Santa Monica High School was formed in 1891 under California's Union High School Law of 1891, and the first graduating class of 1894 had only five students. Since that first graduating class, Santa Monica High School has graduated over 25,000 students.

Santa Monica High School's exemplary curricular and extracurricular programs have brought the school national and international renown. Recently honored by the State Department of Education as a California Distinguished School, Santa Monica High consistently produces National Merit Scholars. Its students repeatedly score significantly above State and national norms in the Scholastic Aptitude Test, advanced placement tests, and Golden State exams. The school has received international recognition for its exceptional music program, which has allowed the school to represent the United States in international competitions in Europe. Santa Monica High School's champion athletic teams and remarkably gifted drama department are valued and respected institutions of the community.

Santa Monica High School has by no means rested on its laurels. The school has maintained its status as an innovator in implementing new programs to meet the changing needs of its students. These include a Graduate Assistance Program, a School Age Parent and Infant Development Program, and an Advancement Via Individual Determination Program. It is clear that Santa Monica High School has excelled in all areas necessary to broaden the experiences of its students.

It is a pleasure to bring Santa Monica High School's outstanding achievements to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, and I ask that they join me in congratulating this exemplary high school on 100 years' worth of a job well done.

**A TRIBUTE TO JEREMIAH J. O'KEEFE, SR.**

**HON. MIKE ESPY**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to give tribute to Mr. Jerry O'Keefe, a native Mississippian

**TRIBUTE TO THE MILITARY MAIL CALL!**

**HON. JIM BACCHUS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. BACCHUS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor the Military Mail Call!, which has served as a national clearinghouse for morale-boosting mail to our service men and women around the world.

Military Mail Call! was founded to correspond with our troops in Vietnam. In 1972, this support system was expanded worldwide.

Military Mail Call! has now grown so much that bundles of mail have been sent for the past 2 years to more than 1,000 units and locations all across the United States and in every corner of the globe. Recently the positive influence of Military Mail Call! was felt by our forces in the Persian Gulf when they received thousands of cards and letters.

Military Mail Call! is especially in need of support as we approach another holiday season. I hope we can do better than ever this year.

I am especially proud that the Florida headquarters for Military Mail Call! is in the town of Christmas in my district. I would also like to recognize several groups in my district that have contributed to this worthwhile cause. The Apollo Elementary School sixth graders in Titusville and the Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary 109 in Titusville are top participants in this program and deserve to be applauded for their actions.

I believe that grassroots support is critical to the success of any cause or organization. Military Mail Call! has spurred many concerned Americans to a vital service without cost to the taxpayers and without the influence of big money or big names. This is grassroots citizenship at its best.

who continuously gives unselfishly to his community. Most appropriately, Mr. O'Keefe will be recognized on November 14, 1991, by the Kiwanis Club of Biloxi.

In tours of duty as a fighter pilot in the U.S. Marine Corps, mayor of the city of Biloxi, Mississippi State representative and brilliant entrepreneur, Mr. O'Keefe has portrayed the quintessential public servant. He has taken to heart the scripture passage—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

While serving in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II, Mr. O'Keefe, recognized as the youngest flying ace, courageously shot down six Japanese aircraft during his first day in combat. He was honored with the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and several other medals.

On returning home from the war, Mr. O'Keefe attended Loyola University in New Orleans, LA, where he graduated cum laude in 1948. After graduation, he returned to the Mississippi Gulf Coast where he has used his talents to serve his community and build a family business which includes Gulf National Life Insurance Co., Gulf National Investment Co., Bradford-O'Keefe Funeral Homes, Inc., and Gulf Holdings, Inc.

During his 8 years as mayor of Biloxi after first being elected in 1973, Mr. O'Keefe championed the causes of the underprivileged and the elderly. One of his priorities was expanding services to senior citizens. He also concentrated on historic preservation, downtown development and creating a regional airport.

Mr. O'Keefe, who was born July 12, 1923, has been the recipient of numerous awards: Outstanding Young Man and Outstanding Citizen of Biloxi; Outstanding Freshman Legislator—while serving in the Mississippi House of Representatives from 1960 to 1964; the American Heritage Freedom Award for his contributions to the welfare, progress and prestige of black Americans in particular, as well as all underprivileged Americans; the National Council of Senior Citizens' Citizen of the Year Award; the Salvation Army's highest honor—the "Others Award;" honorary chairman of the Mississippi Mental Health Association; and the Silver Beaver Honor from the Pine Burr Council 304 for the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. O'Keefe is in the truest sense a community activist and a community advocate. He has rallied in support of several community projects, spearheading a compendium of fundraising drives. These fundraising projects have included work with two school building programs and construction of the Salvation Army Building in Biloxi and the Walter Anderson Museum in Ocean Springs. Other organizations he has been active in include the United Way, the Biloxi Chamber of Commerce, and the Greater Biloxi Economic Development Foundation, Inc.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Mr. O'Keefe for several years. He is an altruistic man of great ideas and enthusiasm. He has put these attributes to work to benefit his community, church and family. His partner in service is his wife Annette Rose Saxon O'Keefe. They are blessed with the lucky number of 13 children.

## TRIBUTE TO RICHARD J. VILLANI

### HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard J. Villani, my constituent and friend, upon his retirement as Bethlehem's postmaster. He is being honored by his family, his employees, his peers, and friends on November 1, 1991, in Bethlehem, PA.

Richard is one of six children born to Antonio and Anna Falco Villani in the city of Bethlehem, on January 25, 1936. To his family, he is husband, father, grandfather, advisor and friend—even poet. To the community he is known as a leader, and a friend to the young and old alike.

Richard Villani has always supported community functions with his time, effort, and leadership. He has promoted athletics and youth activities throughout the area and is known for his untiring dedication to his civic responsibilities.

In 1983, he agreed to fill an unexpired term on the board of directors of the Bethlehem Public Library and was subsequently reappointed to two more terms. In addition, he worked as a volunteer for library fundraising activities such as the Musikfest book sale. From 1980 through 1985, he served on the board of directors of the Bethlehem YMCA. He was chairman of the membership committee and, in 1986, he served on the sustaining membership campaign and then as co-chairman of the special gifts division of the debt campaign.

Richie, as he is known to family and friends, has served as both vice president and president of the Bethlehem Rotary. Through his outstanding direction, a 3-year program culminated in the purchase of a \$40,000 ambulance presented to the city of Bethlehem. He also headed up the Vocational Program whereby he had approximately 50 professionals and businessmen visit local high schools to share their expertise and experience with students so that they could gain a greater insight into their career choices for the future. In recognition for his generous contributions to the community and Rotarian Club, he was awarded the Rotary's Paul Harris Fellowship.

For 7 years, Richie was the committee chairman of the Combined Federal Campaign. Through his leadership and dedication, the total dollars contributed from the Federal agencies to various national and local charities, rose from \$18,686.68 in 1982 to over \$120,000 in 1989.

Since first becoming postmaster of Bethlehem in 1974, Richie turned the Bethlehem Post Office into an organization that prizes itself in leading the way. It was selected as the primary office for the Employee Involvement Program in their Management Sectional Center [MSC]. He served as a member of the MSC's Safety Committee. His support for Equal Opportunity Employment is reflected in the high percentage of minorities employed by the Bethlehem office. He also strongly supported the Upward Mobility Program whereby many Bethlehem employees were promoted.

Under his direction, the mailbox was built which is a replica of a collection box. It was primarily built to commemorate the opening of a full philatelic window at the Bethlehem Post Office. The mailbox is now used at numerous events as a temporary station with a special philatelic cancellation to commemorate that event. This is done yearly for events such as Bethlehem Christmas City Fair and Musikfest and has been used as safety fairs in Harrisburg, Lancaster, Cherry Hill, and Stroudsburg. This year it was used at Bethlehem's 250th anniversary opening day ceremonies. The mailbox has become a symbol of postal goodwill wherever it is seen.

Richard's total commitment to community affairs, along with both civic and business leaders have made him an unparalleled asset to the postal service and to its living up to commitment to give the best service possible. Through his leadership, Bethlehem is now a full service post office, geared to the needs of the business community while still maintaining excellent service to the residential customer. Needs for specific postal services are analyzed on an individual basis and Bethlehem was the first post office in the MSC to extend their business hours to meet the changing needs of the community.

Richard promoted employee morale through social and sports programs involving both current and retired employees. Service and satisfaction was impressed upon each employee and the importance of the employees' public image was stressed. Richie felt that the employees themselves constituted the post office.

Richard has been the kind of leader whom we now look for to take American business and government into the quality revolution.

I have known Richie for many years; I have been a recipient of excellent service, a witness to his professional and personal impact on the community, and have valued his advice and friendship. For this, I thank him.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in applauding Richard J. Villani for his many contributions not only to the Postal Service, but to the people of the Lehigh Valley. Through hard work and dedication to the community, he has earned respect as a senior statesman in our community. Richard J. Villani has touched the lives of many. His employees will miss him; the community will treasure his many contributions.

## TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN LIEBERMAN AND ANTONIO FRANZESE

### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Stephen Lieberman and Mr. Antonio Franzese, two young men who came to the defense of Alfred Jermaine Ewell who was being beaten in an apparent racially motivated attack 4 months ago.

The 17-year-old Ewell suffered severe head injuries went into a coma in critical condition when he was beaten with baseball bats in Atlantic Beach after a graduation party. The white youths had apparently been upset that

Ewell, who is an African-American, had been talking to a white female student.

Alfred Ewell, however, was lucky to have been aided by two young men who were on the boardwalk, 19-year-old Stephen Lieberman and 18-year-old Tony Franzese, who also were at the party, and who came to Ewell's aid. The blow that Ewell suffered was so great that he instantly went down. If it had not been for these two immensely brave young men, he might have been killed. Stephen and Tony also were beaten while trying to halt the attack. The attackers eventually tried to escape and were chased by these two bruised young heroes. The criminals were apprehended by the police who were called to the scene of the crime by a friend of these brave samaritans.

There were many more people on the boardwalk who regrettably did not come to Ewell's rescue. Stephen and Tony put their own lives at risk to aid that of another. Only exceptional individuals would do what they did. Their courage and their selflessness helped Ewell to have a second chance at a very promising future.

The action of Stephen Lieberman and Tony Franzese epitomizes the intolerance of racial bias. These young men and the residents of Atlantic Beach and the surrounding community have rallied to support and comfort the victim. It is highly commendable that they have not defended the attackers, as has happened elsewhere.

It is comforting to know that there are still people and communities that value tolerance and integration and will do their utmost to preserve such harmony. Stephen and Tony almost sacrificed their own lives to save that of another.

Heinous occurrences of violence and racial hatred such as the attack on Alfred Ewell are unsettling, but it is comforting to know that there are still those who exemplify the qualities of citizenry that are vital to a democratic society. I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the American people to Mr. Stephen Lieberman and Mr. Tony Franzese.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, October 29, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 30

9:00 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 1150, to authorize funds for programs of the Higher Education Act, S. 1848, School Dropout Technical Correction, S. 1256, Welfare Dependency Measurement and Assessment Act, S. 1577, Alzheimer's Disease Research, Training and Education Amendments, S.J. Res. 133, in recognition of the 20th Anniversary of the National Cancer Act of 1971 and the over seven million survivors of cancer alive today because of cancer research, and to consider a proposed committee resolution expressing the sense of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources concerning membership in clubs that engage in discrimination.  
 SD-430

Small Business  
 To hold hearings on the impact of the economic recovery on small business.  
 SR-428A

9:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 To hold hearings on the nominations of Victor Gold, of Virginia, and Leslee B. Alexander, of Tennessee, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation of Public Broadcasting.  
 SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources  
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
 SD-366

Governmental Affairs  
 To hold hearings on the nominations of Francis S.M. Hodsoll, of Virginia, to be Deputy Director for Management, Office of Management and Budget, and Edward Joseph Mazur, of Virginia, to be Controller, Office of Federal Financial Management.  
 SD-342

Joint Economic  
 Education and Health Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on proposals to reform the American health care system.  
 2359 Rayburn Building

10:00 a.m.  
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
 To hold hearings on agricultural and food assistance for the Soviet Union.  
 SR-332

Environment and Public Works  
 To hold hearings on the nominations of E. Gail de Planque, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Herbert Holmes Tate, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring.  
 SD-406

Foreign Relations  
 East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine U.S. security policy in East Asia.  
 SD-419

10:30 a.m.  
 Joint Economic  
 Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy Subcommittee  
 To hold joint hearings with the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East to examine how Soviet economic reform will affect the U.S. and world economies.  
 2172 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.  
 Foreign Relations  
 European Affairs Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on consolidating free-market democracy in the former Soviet Union.  
 SD-419

3:30 p.m.  
 Foreign Relations  
 To hold a closed briefing on the Administration's plan for military assistance to Jordan.  
 S-116, Capitol

OCTOBER 31

9:00 a.m.  
 Joint Economic  
 To hold joint hearings with the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities to examine the use of educational technology in the classroom, focusing on the role of the Federal Government.  
 SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
 Judiciary  
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
 SD-226

2:30 p.m.  
 Foreign Relations  
 East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee  
 To continue hearings to examine U.S. security policy in east Asia.  
 SD-419

NOVEMBER 1

9:30 a.m.  
 Joint Economic  
 To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for October.  
 SD-628

NOVEMBER 5

10:00 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 To hold oversight hearings on the Office of Barter and Countertrade, Department of Commerce.  
 SR-253

NOVEMBER 7

9:30 a.m.  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on S.461, designating segments of the Lamprey River in New Hampshire for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S.606, designating segments of the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S.1230 and H.R.990, to authorize additional funds for land acquisition at Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland, S.1552, designating the White Clay Creek in Delaware and Pennsylvania for poten-

tial addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S.1660, to authorize funds for implementation of the development plan for a segment of Pennsylvania Avenue in the District of Columbia, and S.1772 and H.R.2370, to alter the boundaries of the Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine U.S. trade with eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

SR-253

NOVEMBER 12

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation To hold hearings to examine competitiveness in the U.S. computer software industry.

SR-253

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Federal court review of tribal court rulings in actions arising under the Indian Civil Rights Act.

SR-485

NOVEMBER 14

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on how the Federal Government can improve its message to the public on child health and nutrition.

SD-342

NOVEMBER 15

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1607, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe.

SR-485

NOVEMBER 19

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation To hold oversight hearings on title 5 of Public Law 100-418, authorizing the President to conduct a study on the effect of foreign mergers, acquisitions, and takeovers on U.S. national security.

SR-253

POSTPONEMENTS

NOVEMBER 6

10:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 538, to restore Federal recognition of, and assistance to, the Miami Nation of Indiana.

SR-485